The Columbian.

VOL. II.—NO. 5. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. VI-6m

A. M. ROBBINS, stoves and tinware, Market block, Main st., west of Market. VI-6m

CLOTHING, &C.

D. [illegible] in ready-made clothing, Main st., above court house. VI-6m

J. W. CHAMBERLIN, merchant tailor, and dealer in clothing, over Hartman's building, Main street. VI-6m

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block, Main st. VI-6m

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Ranck's block, Main st., west of Market. VI-6m

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. VI-6m

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. VI-6m

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. VI-6m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street, opposite American house. VI-6m

A. SOLLENBERGER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. VI-6m

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg, Main st. VI-6m

DAVID RETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. VI-6m

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market. VI-6m

D. E. F. Kinney, surgeon dentist, teeth extracted well with pain, Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. [illegible]

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market. VI-6m

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. VI-6m

D. R. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. VI-6m

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

Miss LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Bamey building, Main st. VI-6m

Miss A. D. WERTH, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Iron st. VI-6m

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods, opposite Episcopal church, Main st. VI-6m

Mrs. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, milliners, colored and three patterns, Sutherland's block, Main and west sts. VI-6m

Miss M. DERRICKSON, milliner and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. VI-6m

Mrs. M. E. FARMAN, milliner, Main st., Sutherland's store, west of Market st. VI-6m

Misses HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, four doors above American house. VI-6m

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. [illegible] oyster and eating saloon, Ashley Row House, Main st., below Lutheran church. VI-6m

WITMYER & [illegible] confectionery, bread and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main street, Main st. VI-6m

FOX & WEIR, confectioners, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., below Main. VI-6m

P. HAWK, HOTEL, by J. P. Hawk, Main st., opposite court house. VI-6m

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Lemoyne, Main st., west of Iron street. VI-6m

FOREST HOTEL, by G. W. Mausteller, Main st. VI-6m

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., above court house. VI-6m

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Catman, superintendent. VI-6m

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Supe's block south side Main st. VI-6m

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

F. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries Main st., above Court House. VI-6m

C. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street. VI-6m

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. VI-6m

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. VI-6m

C. C. MAIER, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. VI-6m

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., north side Main and Iron sts. VI-6m

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. VI-6m

H. HUNSBERGER, original grocery, boots and shoes, and confectionary, Main st., below Market. VI-6m

D. A. GROSS, dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, confectionery, southeast corner Market and Main sts. VI-6m

WILLIAM EVANS, confectionaries, Main st., just above court house. VI-6m

E. MENSCHALL, general stock of merchandise and hardware, corner of Main and Market streets. VI-6m

J. HOSKINS, dealer in dry goods, groceries, Centre Grove, Main st., Light Hall. VI-6m

J. S. GIBSON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street, Main and Iron streets. VI-6m

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, glass, etc., Main st., below Iron. VI-6m

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, groceries, fresh groceries, etc., Main st., opposite court house. VI-6m

I. SHAPPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. VI-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three doors south of brick on Main st., west of Market st. VI-6m

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. VI-6m

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. VI-6m

J. P. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building, northeast corner Main and Market sts. VI-6m

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal, Main st., below court house. VI-6m

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. VI-6m

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Neat's Tanner Sections. VI-6m

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, Planing mill near the rail-road. VI-6m

W. J. RIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market. VI-6m

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southeast corner Main and Market sts. VI-6m

R. HINGLER, dealer in liquors, office in old methodist church, C. W. Corell's furniture room. VI-6m

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. VI-6m

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer, second door southwest corner Main and Iron sts. VI-6m

W. PEACOCK, Notary public, north-east corner Main and Market st. VI-6m

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and Iron sts. VI-6m

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer of [illegible] Gear of threshing machines, Chemical's saw, near Shoppless' foundry. VI-6m

I. S. EUHN, dealer in meat, tallow, etc., Chemical's alley, back of American house. VI-6m

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. VI-6m

GRANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

D. [illegible] A. MAZARD, [illegible] and shingling, [illegible] Hotel. VI-6m

BUCK HOUSE, by [illegible], Main st., [illegible] Mountain View House. VI-6m

SWAN HOTEL, the oldest house in [illegible], Main st., above Main. VI-6m

D. E. [illegible] dealer in [illegible], Main st., [illegible] Main st. VI-6m

THOMAS H. LITTLE, saddle and harness maker, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. VI-6m

W. [illegible] manufacturer of all kinds of [illegible], Main st., above Main. VI-6m

SAMUEL EVANS, [illegible] & Saddlery, Main st. VI-6m

A. J. & W. CREASY, [illegible] & Saddlery, Main st. VI-6m

JAMES B. HARMAN, [illegible] Main st., above Main. VI-6m

M. HARTMAN, [illegible] Main st. VI-6m

H. C. REICHERT, Blacksmithing, on Mill street, near Pine. VI-6m

WILLIAM H. [illegible], blacksmith and manufacturer of [illegible], Mill St., west of Pine. VI-6m

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Manufacturer of [illegible], Mill St. VI-6m

ADAM SNYDER, door, [illegible], Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. VI-6m

MOSES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. VI-6m

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine street, opposite the Academy. VI-6m

A. H. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. VI-6m

SAMUEL M. PRICE, Veterinary Surgeon at the [illegible] Hotel, corner of Main and Pine Sts. VI-6m

SAMUEL SHAPPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Stump Grader, Main St. VI-6m

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, notions, etc., Light street. VI-6m

J. [illegible] BROWBACK, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. VI-6m

P. KELLER, Blacksmith, opposite post office. VI-6m

H. [illegible] & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. VI-6m

Mrs. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. VI-6m

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, [illegible] paid for Hides. VI-6m

WM. M. [illegible], dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. VI-6m

PETER W. [illegible], manufacturer and dealer in [illegible] and [illegible]. VI-6m

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, [illegible], Jerseytown. VI-6m

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather, Tobacco, Mountain Township, Columbia county, Pa. VI-6m

DAVID SAMUEL RUHL, Mountain Hotel, Dealer in [illegible] and [illegible]. VI-6m

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL,

[illegible] Long Pond, Columbia county, Pa., [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] at this well-known resort. [illegible] the most beautiful and romantic [illegible] in the mountains, [illegible] to accommodate [illegible] and [illegible].

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

[illegible] SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.

[illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] with the choicest [illegible] and [illegible] the market affords. [illegible] Bar [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] of the best [illegible].

BOARD AND LODGING

[illegible] at this house will be always provided with the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] stocked with [illegible] liquors. The House is [illegible] and [illegible] the Bloomsburg & Long Pond Turnpike, and is [illegible] from the [illegible] in the county.

May 17, 1867-tf. H. M. HAWHURST.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Columbia Hotel Property, located in

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg, and having established a first-class restaurant,

RESTAURANT,

in connection, is determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE BOOM.

The building is extensive, and is fitted up in a [illegible] manner throughout. The proprietor is determined to [illegible] and shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner, and he respectfully solicits a share of the public [illegible].

[illegible], 1867-tf.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. FORK'S, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone such [illegible] as to [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] public that no accommodations [illegible] to render [illegible] pleasant and agreeable will be spared to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

The [illegible] will always be found supplied with the choicest [illegible] and [illegible] the market affords, and no pains will be spared to render [illegible].

Bloomsburg, Pa., March 15, 1867-tf.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

THE UPPER HOUSE,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO. PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

[illegible] with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render [illegible]. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-tf.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor [illegible] the [illegible] to his old friends and [illegible] a [illegible] of

SUMMER BEER GIMCRACKS,

consisting of

OYSTER SUPPER, SARDINES, PICKLES, [illegible] &c.

[illegible] kept on hand. [illegible] Segars.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well-known [illegible] has been [illegible] and refitted throughout, and the proprietor will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and [illegible] with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render [illegible]. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 27, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

MILTON B. DAILY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known [illegible] has [illegible] it throughout, and [illegible] in complete repair and furnished it [illegible] and [illegible] with the choicest liquors and served delicacies. His stable is [illegible] and the [illegible] and no pains will be spared to render [illegible].

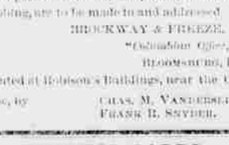
MERCHANTS HOTEL,

40 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KINNEY, Proprietor.

May 16, 1867-1y.



THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper need no [illegible] as a friend of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the community is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square, ten lines or less, one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00, Auditor's Notice $2,50, Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, *in all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK B. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Collections and Pensions collected. apr25-ly.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office, corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, [illegible] the Columbian Office. Jan1'68.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Champer's Building, Main street, West of the American House. may24'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to [illegible] plating, silver or gold. Jan'68.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN.

Having followed the [illegible] of [illegible] for [illegible] years, would inform the citizens of [illegible] that he is still in the field, ready and willing to [illegible] the services [illegible] of [illegible] at [illegible], Pa. [illegible]-ly.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY.

Late Assistant Medical Director U.S. Army,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Can be found at the house opposite Supreme Court, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,

SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Wedinger & Jacobs's Ice Cream Saloon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dye for Gray Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautify the hair. Will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, or staining the hands. [illegible]-ly.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. B. KATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

No. 228 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite Jones, Neal, Snader & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, BROOMS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 243 NORTH THIRD STREET,

second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN

EVERY Customer may be sure of a Good Fit or possible at CHERRERLIN'S Clothing Store. —3m.

Choice Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

THE LOVED AND LOST.

BY E. C. S.

Where are they the well beloved
Who have shared life's toil and pain?
Can we miss them, sadly miss them,
Shall we see them never again?

Oft we listen for the coming
Of their footsteps in the room,
All in vain; for they are sleeping,
In the cold and silent tomb.

Pill Earth's shadows all too darkly
O'er their countless joys of life,
Laid they down their armor weary,
Of its ceaseless strife.

Closed their weary eyes forever,
Low the aching head;
Rests upon its grassy pillow,
With the silent dead.

Darkness, gathers yet unheeded,
For my thoughts are far away,
Singing o'er Life's sunny spring-time,
When without a cloud its day.

Friends I loved were all around me,
Bright and joyous every tone,
Ne'er was heard, in our gay circle,
Sorrow's sad and wailing moan.

But, ah me! the dark clouds lowered,
Turned to mourning was our mirth;
Grim Death entered and relentless,
Cast his shadow on our hearth.

Vain our tears our prayers were fruitless.
Our fond mother passed away,
Left us Orphans, sad and weeding,
Wrapped in clouds was Hope's bright ray.

Low we laid her in the church-yard,
There to slumber 'neath the sod,
Till the tramp of the Archangels,
Calls "Arise and meet thy God,

Years have fled and I alone,
Am left to think of joys that passed,
Like the buds of early summer,
Nipped by the untimely blast.

Such is life! All joy is fleeting,
Shadows gather, ties are riven
But Faith whispers "Drooping spirits
There's no sorrows night in heaven.

"There all joy shall be unbounded,
In the Mansions of the blest;
Crowns unfading shall be given you,
And the weary soul shall rest."

Miscellaneous.

REMARKS

Of Hon. T. Chalfant in the House of Representatives on the resolution approving of the action of the Senate of the U. S. reinstating Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

Mr. CHALFANT. Mr Speaker, I do not rise to debate this question. Enough has been said already, inasmuch as it is a matter that does not affect the material interests of the citizens of this Commonwealth. But I desire to allude to some remarks made by our opponents on the other side [Messrs. Herr and Reinoehl,] reflecting severely on the member from Fayette, because of the remark made by him of General Grant having conquered the gallant Lee. These gentlemen appear exercised about it, in the face of the fact that John W. Forney in his *Press* for weeks past has been lauding Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson, and other Southern rebel generals as gallant gentlemen, and I doubt not but my friend from Fayette fell into the use of this expression by reading the *Press*.

Mr. Speaker, many anathemas have been hurled at the head of Edwin M. Stanton during this debate, but all cannot sink him lower in the estimation of every fair minded, every justice loving man, than his own base and tyrannical acts. They have passed into history, as the gentleman from Chester [Mr. Hickman] has truly said, and by them he will be judged; and all the flattering resolutions offered here, and all the fulsome rhetoric indulged in by members on this floor in laudation of him will not add a feather's weight with posterity in altering the verdict as to the character of the man. He will stand alongside of Sejanus, the minister of Tiberius, as a man who made friends only to destroy them, and who used the powers of the State to oppress the weak and persecute the innocent. Fawning, cringing, designing, cruel, treacherous, ambitious, he is the very counterpart of that basest of the Romans. As has been well said here, he urged others to embrace secession, and then deserted them when they committed the overt act. He fawned on General McClellan, until, through the influence of that great and generous soldier, he was installed in the War Office, then, ingrate like, joined the radical conspirators to degrade his benefactor and strip him of his command of the army. He was at first obsequious and deferential to Lincoln; but he soon measured the capacity of that weak Executive, and allowed him to retail his coarse jokes at the White House, while he played the dictator, as War Minister. No "autocrat of all the Russias" ever played the despot to a greater degree. Public opinion would not allow Stanton, although he was backed by the army, to use the knout or erect a guillotine, but he used the bastile, chains and the dungeon to crush his victims. The gentleman from Chester and others say we dislike Stanton only because he incarcerated some of our Democratic friends, as though Democrats had no rights he was bound to respect. And why did he incarcerate them? Because he hates the Democratic party with all an apostate's hate; as such always hate those who have lifted them from obscurity into place and power, only to betray them—from the first, who for his treachery and ingratitude, was hurled over the battlements of heaven into his seething hell, down to the miserable renegades who have left the Democracy within the last decade of years. But there are others beside members of the Democratic party, men who had no affiliation with it, upon whom he wreaked out his cruel revenge. I might number them by myriads. I will cite one case that ought to damn Edwin M. Stanton with all posterity, and that is his treatment of General Charles P. Stone, as gallant a soldier as ever bore a blade upon his thigh. This officer was arrested while in the service of his country by the order of this despot, Stanton, and thrust into a dungeon in Boston harbor, shut out from all intercourse with his family, kept immured nine months, appealing to the American Government to know what crime he had committed, but appealing in vain. No answer came. There he lay like a victim of the bastile under Louis XIV, like "the man with the iron mask," until weary, dejected, broken down in mind and body, he was thrust out upon the world without trial, without a chance to confront his accusers, without redress, and the American people are ignorant to this day why Charles P. Stone was subjected to this torture. And this is but one of a multitude of his victims.

Why, Mr. Speaker, we read of the dark doings of the Venetian Council of Ten—of the Star Chamber of England during the reign of the Tudors—but nothing in the history of these oppressive engines of government was more infamous than this incarceration of General Stone. The iron pen of history has written its epitaph over the graves of the men who acted in those engines of tyranny, and it is the single sentence, "accursed of mankind;" and over the grave of Edwin M. Stanton a similar sentence will be inscribed. But it was not alone General Stone that suffered. In my own district, in Columbia county, some forty innocent individuals, plain, unassuming farmers, were dragged forth from their homes one morning by command of this ruthless tyrant of the war office; one man among them nearly ninety years of age, not allowed even to bid a farewell to their families, and in chains hurried to the bastile, Fort Mifflin. Thrust into casemates damp and cold, and dripping with water, and there kept for months, until some died, others became invalids from rheumatism and diseases other and after satiating the tyrant's greed of hate, were turned out on the world without trial, without redress and without opportunity to confront their accusers. Not content with persecuting these men thus, an army was sent to ravage their homes and desolate their fields; and all the honors that army achieved, was in robbing hen roosts and charging on pig styes.

Mr. Speaker, Stanton thought to degrade the victims of his tyranny, to lower them in the estimation of their fellow men, but he missed his aim. The free citizens of this country have awarded honors to many of these victims—two sit beside me to-day to cast their votes against that resolution to compliment the tyrant.

Mr. HERR. Will the gentleman allow himself to be interrogated?

Mr. CHALFANT. No, sir. I am generally very affable on such occasions, but the gentleman did not allow himself to be interrogated.

Mr. HERR. I only wanted to correct a statement.

Mr. CHALFANT. I have the floor. I desire the gentleman to take his seat. I know these things pinch. [Laughter.

Mr. HERR. I was going to say I was the counsel in some of these cases.

Mr. CHALFANT. You were counsel in other cases. If the gentleman from Dauphin [Mr. HERR] wishes to be personal, I have in my possession a letter to which his name is attached; perhaps he would like it to be produced here.

Mr. HERR. I am willing to have it introduced.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen will preserve order, and not make personal attacks.

Mr. CHALFANT. Mr. Speaker, I am not disposed to be personal, but the gentlemen seems so disposed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will not interrupt the gentleman from Montour [Mr. CHALFANT,] who will proceed in order.

Mr. CHALFANT. As I said when I arose, it was not my intention to debate this question. But I cannot sit here and listen to the attacks that have been made upon those who stood by the Constitution of their country like a breakwater between the wretched fanatics who hatched out treason at the North and those who committed the overt act at the "other end of the line." I have pictured to you the acts of Edwin M. Stanton, giving you his true portrait. And this is the man you desire to crown with bays; he is the demi-god you wish to elevate in the sight of the American people as the head and front of your party—a fitful chieftain to a fitful party—[laughter on the Democratic side]—During his long career, long, when we consider the torture endured under his tyrannical reign, during all that time he labored to assimilate the Government of this country to the Roman Empire, under Augustus, or Imperial France, under Napoleon. And I am not surprised that you get up this resolution to compliment him for his base work. It is in keeping with the character of your party for years. If you gentlemen wish to praise Edwin M. Stanton I have no objection. If your tastes run in that way gratify them. But don't ask this side to follow you. If you desire to hug the chains that bind your limbs—if you wish to place a laurel wreath about the man who has rivited the fetters on your limbs, do it, but ask not the Democracy to aid you in your nefarious work.

ETERNITY has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies, but time writes no wrinkle on eternity. Eternity! stupendous thought! That ever present, unborn, undecaying and undying—the endless chain composing the life of God—the golden thread entwining the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its palaces, they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay.

DOUBLY PUNISHED.—A farmer in Howden, England, was lately fined by the Knaresborough magistrates for furious driving while drunk. Subsequently he visited a friend near Harrowgate, and a report of his conviction in a local paper affected him so much that he went to an outhouse and hanged himself.

PRIDE often miscalculates, and more often misconceives. The proud man places himself at a distance from other men; seen through that distance, others appear little to him; but he forgets that this very distance causes him also to appear equally little to others.

FLORENCE is overrun with Americans.

Interesting Anecdotes Relating to Kisses.

WHEN the Cardinal, John of Lorraine, was presented to the Duchess of Savory, she gave him her hand to kiss, greatly to the indignation of the irate churchman. "How, madam," exclaimed he, "am I to be treated in this manner? I kiss the Queen, my mistress, and shall I not kiss you who are only duchess?" and without more ado he, despite the resistance of the proud little Portuguese princess, kissed her thrice on the mouth, before he released her with an exultant laugh. The doughty cardinal was apparently of one mind with Sheldon, who thought to "kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as some, is like little boys who after they eat the apple, fal to the paring." When Charles II. was making his triumphal progress through England, certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royal hand, in their simplicity, held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the king—a blunder no one would more willingly excuse than the red-haired lover of pretty Nell Gwynn. Another poet, the countryman Chartier, had two centuries later, the honor of being publicly kissed in the stage box by the young and lovely Countess de Villars; but in Voltaire's case, the lady gave the osculatory salute not of her own free will, but in obedience to the command of the *claqueurs* in the pit, mad with enthusiasm for the poet's "Meropo."

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, as our readers will remember, gave Steel, the butcher, a kiss, for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. Duncan Mackenzie, a veteran of Waterloo, died in Elgin, Scotland, December, 1865. He delighted in relating how he kissed the Duchess in taking the shilling from between her teeth to become one of her regiment—the Gordon Highlanders, better known as the 92d. The old Scottish veteran of eighty-seven has not left one behind him to tell the same tale about kissing the blue eyed Duchess in the market place of Duthill. The late Daniel O'Connell hit upon a novel mode of securing votes for the candidates he had named at a certain election, which test considering the constitutional temperament of his contry-men, is said to have proved effectual. He said in reference to the unfortunate electors who should vote against them, "Let no woman salute him!" Gilbert Stuart, the portrait painter, is said to have once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who accosted him with: "Ah! Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your likeness, and kissed it because it looked so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." "Then," said the gallant painter, "it was not like me."

Some of our readers, who are not so young as they have been, may remember the famous Yankee kiss, and the idea of the last King of England before he came to his estate. While in New York, the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed, he stepped up to the barber's wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, said: "There now you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family." The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed: "There, now you can say you have received a royal kick from an American freeman."

Chevalier Bunsen, who rose from an humble position in life to great honor, was a man of vast savoir but little erudition. As a theologian, the character to which he most aspired, he was severely criticised by the celebrated Dr. Merle D'Albigne. The two savans met at Berlin at the Evangelican Alliance held several years ago. Bunsen kissed Merle; of course the polite Genevan could but return the compliment. Great was the ado about the "kiss of reconciliation," as the Germans called it, much to the annoyance of Dr. Merle, who had no idea of compromising the solemn writers of theology by a kiss. Besides, he said, he preferred the English custom in kissing to the German. A delicate insinuation that, but the Professor meant nothing wrong.

The Rev. Sidney Smith says: "We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long, and, when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy—let there be a soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received in our youth, which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die."

At Bologne, during the reception of Queen Victoria, June, 1855, a number of English ladies, in their anxiety to see everything, pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line, that the latter, in some instance, were obliged to give way, and generally were—to use the expression of our policemen—"impeded in the execution of their duty." The officer in command observing the state of affairs, shouted out, "one roll of the drum—if they don't keep back kiss them all." After the sound of the drum the English ladies took to flight. "If they had been French," said a Parisian journal, "they would have remained to a woman."

A SCHOOLMASTER tells the following anecdote:

"I was teaching in a quiet country village, and it was the second morning of my session. Among the scanty furniture of the school I espied a three legged stool. "Is this the dunce block?" I asked of a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, "I guess so, the teacher sits on it."

THE grasshoppers are hatching in Utah.

The Biggest Game of Poker Ever Known.

THE newspapers have a story of Commodore Vanderbilt seeing a blackleg's bluff at poker, and going a thirty thousand dollar steamboat better; but this is hardly up to an affair of which we recollect reading long ago in a Mississippi paper.

In the days when the Hon. George Poindexter represented the State in the Federal Senate, say some thirty-five years ago, before the time of railroads, he started from Natchez by an up-river boat, on his way to Washington. The Agricultural bank having a heavy deposit to make in one of the Pittsburgh banks, entrusted the money to his charge.

Before twenty-four hours had elapsed, some of the sporting fraternity were making up a little game, and invited the Senator to take a hand, to which, nothing loth, he consented. The game ran about the usual course of such things while the professionals were taking the measure of their intended victim, and guessing at the size of his pile. When those points were settled to their satisfaction the business began in earnest.

An overpowering hand was dealt to Mr. Poindexter, upon which he made a small bet, and the others passed, with one exception, who "saw him," and went a thousand dollars better. To this he responded with another thousand dollars better, when the gambler replied, "I see your thousand dollars and go thirty thousand dollars better"—for perceiving that his customer was pretty flush, he did not dare risk a few thousands.

Poindexter replied that, that was more money that he had, but he would put up his pile, which entitled him to a sight. This the other denied to be the law. "Certainly," said Mr. P., "I always understand that a gentleman has a right to a show for his money."

"Not unless it is stipulated beforehand;" and the gambler appealed to the "gentlemen" present, who sustained him.

"Come," said the ruffian, "throwing down a well filled pocket book, and laying his watch on the table, "go thirty thousand dollars better," "and give you five minutes to raise the money."

Poindexter bid him count his money; and there it was, sure enough, in good bills. "Well," said he, raising, "I will see if I can find any friends who will furnish the funds," and he passed into the ladies' cabin, in which was his state room. He lingered sometime, and as the hand was nearing the last minute, returned quickly, took his seat, drew a bulky pocket book from his breast, and laying it upon the table, calmly said:

"Sir, I see you, thirty thousand dollars and a hundred and twenty thousand dollars better, and give you five minutes to raise the money."

It was the turn of the astonished gambler to call for a count, but before Mr. Poindexter got through with the hundred and fifty thousand, he threw down his hand; there were too many spectators to make it safe to raise a row—and, with his companions, went ashore at the next wood yard.

ROBBING A BURGLAR.—A writer in Harpers Weekly details the following incident, which occurred a few days ago:

A Brooklyn gentleman was aroused at midnight by a mischievous noise. As he arose in bed he saw standing in the room a rough looking man with a bludgeon in his hand.

"What do you want here?" inquired the gentleman.

"I want *your* money or *your* life," suddenly replied the thief.

"You do, eh?" and slipping his hand under his pillow, the intended victim drew forth a splendid revolver, sprang from the bed and presented it at the head of the thief.

"Now, sir, I want your money or your life," he continued, still presenting his revolver. The thief "comprehended the situation at a glance," and fairly "Shook in his boots" as he stammered, "I will go out sir."

"No you won't until you give me your money; then you may go."

The thief drew from his pocket ten dollars and handed the sum over.

"Now I want your coat."

This was delivered.

"Now I will take your shirt, boots and pants."

The thief hesitated.

"If you don't take them off instantly I will shoot you dead where you stand and throw your body out of the window." The thief complied, and stood naked. "Now you may leave," said the gentleman, "by the same way you came, through that window, down the shed, and over the fence. And if I ever see you within fifty yards of this house again, day or night, I'll shoot you dead." The thief took his departure; but when the hero related his adventure next morning to the family, who were entirely undisturbed by it, he was obliged to exhibit his captured clothing and money to induce belief.

THE Bishop of Wurtzburg, one asked a sprightly shepherd boy: "What are you doing here, my lad?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I am also a shepherd," continued the Bishop, "but I have a much better salary." "That may all be, but then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

A MAN styled Prof. Clark, who attempted to walk seventy-five consecutive hours without nourishment or sleep, at Cheyenne, D. T., became delirious after walking fifty hours, and was compelled by his physic

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4TH) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place, for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and of selecting Delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

The members and committees of the organization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to promote the election of the delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

O. O. DERR, Sec'y.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general, special, and township elections, on Saturday the 15th day of February 1868 between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon, and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Monday, February 17, at 12 o'clock, noon; to select two Senatorial Conferees and two Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees, from the other counties of the District to agree upon a Senatorial Delegate and a Representative Delegate to represent the County in a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg March 4, 1868; to nominate a State ticket and Delegates to the National Democratic Convention agreeably to the notice of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Committee.

J. G. FREEZE, Chairman.

C. R. MCKINNEY,
G. W. UPP,
R. J. MILLARD,
J. P. RANSON,
J. C. WENNER,
J. G. QUICK,
E. J. ALBERTSON,

A Plan for Maintaining the Poor.

IT is manifestly the duty of every community to extend such aid to any and every individual in it as may be necessary to supply his or their *absolute* wants. How this may be done with the most completeness and the least expense is a subject which, just now, owing to the large increase of poverty, is being anxiously discussed. We propose the following plan which we think would to a large extent answer the inquiries of our people.

Procure an act of Assembly authorizing the county Commissioners to assess and collect a tax not to exceed 25 mills on the dollar upon all the taxable property of the county, which would secure a sum of not less than $27,000. With this sum purchase a tract of land, to be selected by trustees, one from each township, elected by the people, and erect thereon suitable buildings, machinery, &c., for the comfort and employment of the whole country. This tax would be a general tax and the land and buildings would belong to the county the same as the Court House and county Jail and would be always worth so far as the land goes, at least as much as it costs.

To this place, let all the poor of the county be sent and kept, and if it is found not to be self sustaining, charge the different townships with the deficiency in proportion to the number of poor, respectively.

This tax would be special in its character and would be governed by the number of poor in each township. In other words it would give each township the advantage of having its poor kept systematically, without taking any of the burthens of other townships.

THE Radical newspapers are claiming some credit for their party, because the State debt has been reduced to $35,000,000. It would not be difficult to show that with honest and careful management, such as we had under Democratic rule, the debt could have been reduced to $30,000,000.

The receipts into the State Treasury for the last five years from several sources have increased enormously, and especially from the tax on corporation stocks, now reaching alone the large sum of $1,209,021,17.

The tax on real estate was indeed taken off, but the following new taxes were added, all of which come out of the people's pockets in some shape or other, and therefore nothing was gained by it except what is gained by throwing dust in people's eyes.

We give the receipts from these new taxes for the last year:

1 Mill Tax	$ 37,897,71
Tax on Loans	140,000,00
" Net Earnings	242,121,26
" Gross Receipts	346,332,27
" Tonnage	336,317,06
" Coal	102,695,79
" National Banks	8,292,13
	$1,213,906,32

It cost the State according to the report of the Auditor General, $62,196,27 to advertise for proposals for the twenty-three million loan swindle, and notice to the holders of the old loan. It was a fat job for about forty new-papers, chiefly Radical, for it was hardly over a half a column; but they were not all paid alike, and evidently Auditor General Hartranft does not follow the example of Democratic officers and allow one as much as another, by fixing the rate. Notice this:

North American, (Radical)	$2,329,50
Press, (Radical)	2,279,77
Age, (Democratic)	1,493,70

TEN years ago, were a prediction to have been made that the year of grace 1868 would see the United States dismembered and distracted by internal troubles, and under the domination of an oligarchy, the utterer would have been laughed at as a visionary and abused as an enemy to republican institutions. And yet that prediction would have been true. No one, in the least observant, can fail to see the drift of the late actions of Congress. Not content with reducing the power of the President to a mere name, they go still further, and now intend to place Grant at the head of the army and so manipulate the Supreme Court as to prevent its taking any action with regard to the laws passed or which may be passed by them. With the President and Supreme Court fettered and with the true executive power in the hands of a man perfectly under their control, we have as pure an oligarchical government as any presented to us in the history of the world. All of this "outside of the Constitution" work has but one object, the perpetuation of the power of the Radical party. The people of the United States are a long suffering and a patient people, but there is a limit beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue. The end approaches, and the Radical party will ere long be dead and entombed with "suicide" added to the already large list of crimes to be written on its grave-stone.

THE murderers of Capt. Godfrey Rehrer, whose sudden and mysterious disappearance from his home in Tremont, Schuylkill county, on the 15th of November, we noticed some weeks ago, have been discovered. The son of one of his partners in business, has divulged the terrible crime, and all the parties implicated have been arrested. The motive for the murder is supposed to have been to secure a certain valuable coal lease, and his partners, or one of them induced them to commit the murder. Thomas Smith and the Albrightsons were his partners.

It seems the body was thrown into the Marshfield coal slope, which is about five hundred feet deep, and filled with water. It is being now pumped out. Thus has this fearful crime come to light, but it does not restore to his aged father a worthy son, to his wife an affectionate husband, nor to his sisters a beloved brother.

THERE are two or three little eight by tens published between Maine and Mexico, claiming to be Democratic, whose editors are in very great distress, for fear the Democratic party will be governed by good sense and sound judgment in the coming presidential contest. They seem to desire, vehemently, that the party shall make as great a fool of itself as possible, and thereby insure its defeat; that it shall be governed by narrow and contracted ideas, rather than by broad and expanded statesmanship. Unable to originate a line of political action, or to comprehend one, they cannot lead, and will not follow. Nor can they see, as Mr. Breckinridge once said, when a question is settled by "the inexorable logic of events."

"ELI SLIFER, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, for expenses incurred from 1861 to 1867, when absent on public business, $1,800."

We find the above in the miscellaneous payments of the report of the Auditor General, and would like to know by what authority the State Treasurer made such payment. Mr. Slifer was paid his full salary as allowed by law, and he was entitled to no more. There is a provision in the Constitution which prohibits the Treasurer from paying out money without authority of law, and very properly too, for if the State Treasurer and Auditor General can pay Mr. Slifer $1,800 without law, why not pay out $18,000 or a million, if they please?

LOCAL BOUNTY DEBTS.—The following important resolution, looking to the relief of the people of the several cities, counties, townships, etc., from the debts contracted by them for the payment of bounties during the war, passed the House of Congress unanimously on Tuesday last:

Be it Resolved, That the subject of relieving as far as practicable the people of the different cities, counties, and townships from the burden of a direct tax of their bounty war debt is deserving of our immediate and serious consideration, and that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to inquire into the expediency of adopting such measures as will be proper and suited to answer the demands of justice and relieve the necessities of the people.

THE Radicals finding the war paid them so well in fat offices an l otherwise, are not disposed to give them up at Harrisburg. The Auditor General's report shows that a number of the offices it brought into existence around the Capital, were continued last year yet, at a cost of about $75,000.

The war has been over for nearly three years, and can any one tell what use there was of a Commissary General and for a Transportation Department, &c., with a host of clerks, messengers, &c.? Some of these offices have been mere sinecures since the Reserve Corps was mustered into the U. S. service in 1862. Will not the Democratic members of the Legislature look into this matter and rout these loyal leeches?

SENATOR DOOLITTLE tore the veil off the miscreant Stanton's face on Wednesday last in the United States Senate, and clearly showed that the usurper in the War Office was at one time in close accord with the "rebels" and "secessionists." "*When Albert G. Brown "withdrew from the Senate to join the "rebellion,*" said Mr. Doolittle, "*Edwin "M. Stanton met him outside of the door, "and urged him to go on in this course, "wishing him 'God speed,' and saying "'he was right.*" Although publicly stated before, Stanton has never denied this, and yet he is now one of the puny gods before whom the Radicals fall down and worship!

AMONG the stupid laws passed last winter, was one giving the Auditor General authority to appoint an unlimited number of Assessors of National Bank Stocks, and they were to receive a certain percentage for their services. It seems fifteen such officers were appointed and paid, up to the 1st of December, $13,836,31—the tax paid into the State treasury to the same time, was $8,292,13.

Gov. Geary could not veto such a bill, of course, because it throws money in the pockets of his political friends, but the law should be repealed. Any legal tax can be collected from the Banks, by the regular officer at Harrisburg without a dollar of extra expense to the state.

THE last session of the Legislature cost the State four times as much as was usual under Democratic rule. We give the figures from the Auditor General's last annual report:

Senate	$ 86,708,52
House Representatives	231,743,75
Legislative Record	17,000,00
Printing and Paper	100,000,00
	$438,452,27

The expenses of Government, that is, the expenses of the Legislature, State Printing, Executive Department, Judiciary, and the other civil departments, except the Schools, cost the State $802,878,58, about twice what it cost before the Radical party came into power.

IT is a matter of complaint by many, that the Bonds of the United States should be exempt from taxation, for it of course throws the payment of tax for the support of the State, county and township, upon others. The fact may not be generally known that the Bonds of the State are also exempt, made so by a law passed last winter. The bonds of cities, boroughs, counties, and railroad companies, a much less valuable security are not exempt.

AUSTRIA has dismissed most of its political spies.

Take it Home to Yourselves.

Let a Pennsylvania farmer imagine himself, and all his fellow farmers, deprived of the right to vote, the right to hold any office—even the most insignificant, and the right to sit on juries. Let him imagine, then, that the hands he and they employ are ignorant negroes, who have been taught to distrust and hate him and them by Yankees from Massachusetts, and to whom has been given the right to vote, to hold office and to sit on juries. Let him imagine all the offices of the State, county and township filled by negroes of this kind and by Yankees. Let him imagine the kind of laws such persons would make for his government and for the taxation of his property. Let him also imagine the result of any appeal he might make for justice to courts where juries are composed of such persons exclusively. In a word, let him imagine himself and all his neighbors denied every political and civil right; deprived of every means of protecting their lives, persons and property, from the rapacity of a hostile, thriftless, ignorant and lustful horde of negroes and Yankee adventurers, and then answer, candidly and truthfully, if he would feel inclined to work and develop the resources of his farm for the sole and only benefit of those who have trampled him in the dust. Would you, Pennsylvania farmers? We think we have your answer in a most emphatic and indignant—"No! I would die, first!"

Well, this is just a faint picture of the deplorable condition of the farmers of the South at this time. In addition to this the Bureau officers and military authorities regulate the amount of wages which the farmer must pay the negroes, and no crops can be taken and sold until the negroes are paid. Then the Government claims one-fourth of the whole crop (if of cotton) for taxes, and if anything remains—which has not generally been the case for two years—the farmer may claim and enjoy it, providing he can succeed in keeping it out of the clutches of innumerable thieves who invest the country. Under these circumstances is it fair to denounce the Southern people for not going to work and building up the negro governments?—*Cor. Patriot and Union.*

To the already published works of J. W. Forney—the Jameison letter, and letters from Europe, without which no (radical) gentleman's library is complete must be added an interesting volume of eighty-seven pages, edited by "J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate," who certifies to the entire correctness of certain payments from the contingent fund of the Senate for a single year, amounting in the aggregate to the trifling sum of $164,892.04. This money was laid out in penknives, for which two thousand dollars were paid to a single dealer. It required seventeen hundred pairs of scissors to merely cut at the Gordian knot of "Reconstruction" in the Senate. Another lot of penknives cost $67.66; two and one half dozen more were procured at an expense of $98, and still more knives brought the second bill of cutlery up to $187. Of whole pages of individual bills the following is a fair sample:—"For B. F. Wade, *Harper's Magazine*, "$4; *Eclectic*, $5; *Westminster*, $5; *Le "Bon Ton*, (indispensable to Wade), "$9." Five dollars for a "scrap-book" was undoubtedly for Senator Sumner's benefit. The frequently occurring item "one gallon of alcohol, $5.50" can best be explained in connection with such other items as "Corkscrews, $2;" "Lemon squeezers, $2;" "Four boxes of lemons, $40;" "168 lbs. of sugar, $33.60." These items for substantials; lesser luxuries appear in the charges of $512.50 for seventeen and a half dozen kid gloves; $2.25 for a gallon of bay rum; $5 for a half gallon of cologne, and $2 for toilet powder. What a sumptuous thing it is to be a Senator, to be sure, with such a Secretary as Forney, and such a contingent fund as Radical recklessness draws from the public treasury and the people's pockets.—*N. Y. World.*

"DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE," parts VI, VII, VIII, are on our table. These numbers complete the first volume of about 900 pages, being from "A to Gennesaret."

It is without any exception the fullest and ablest and consequently cheapest work of the kind ever issued. It is spoken of in the highest terms by all shades of opinion, and no student or scholar can afford to be without it. Every congregation should buy it for its minister. It would be returned to them an hundred fold. It will comprise about 39 numbers, at 75 cents a number, making only a few cents for each member, but a valuable gift to the pastor. Think of it, act on it. Address Hurd & Houghton, 459 Broome street, New York.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for February, says *The American Athenæum*, "presents an interesting table of contents, and shows a great deal of taste in the selection and arrangement of the articles. It is handsomely printed, and but for its decided Republican proclivities, would be popular in a very wide field." There is a very general feeling of regret that "Putnam" should have plunged at one fell swoop to the very bottom of the political muddle, rather than leave the "Atlantic" to travel that by-path alone. Many persons would like to read its literature who would be disgusted with its politics. The general character of the February number is an improvement over that for January.

THE House of Representatives has left nothing undone which could render completely infamous its dealings with our fellow-citizens of the ten States of the South, to whom it denies self-government and representation in the Union. It has heretofore established over them a Military Despotism. It has defied the Constitution anew and lodged unlimited and irresponsible power in the hands of a Dictator.

MR. LINCOLN appointed five of the judges now up on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and yet his friends will not trust them. This is paying but little respect to the memory of the "late lamented" head of the Radical party.

ASHLEY, "the impeacher," is out in a letter flatly denying that he is a liar and a rascal. That certainly raises a question of veracity between him and public opinion.

IT is not yet decided whether the Republicans will nominate the stump of Grant's segar for Vice President, or his horse.

THE ANNUAL TAXES.—The United States assistant assessors have received positive orders to commence at once the assessment of the annual taxes, which include incomes and license. By the amendatory act of March 2, 1867, all returns of incomes and special taxes are required to be made by the first day of March, under a penalty of *fifty per cent. additional!* The assessors are instructed to enforce the provisions of the law in every case of delinquency, and it will be well for all interested to give attention to making their returns within the time prescribed by law.

THE colored troops fought bravely" has passed into a proverb, but after all, according to the Albany *Argus*, there is some evidence extant that casts a shadow of doubt over the assertion. According to the *Argus*, "the records of the War "Department show that fourteen colored "troops deserted where one was killed; "that about thirty died of disease to "every one that was killed; that nearly "twenty were mustered out of the ser"vice for disability where one was "killed in battle. Look at the record: "Mustered out for disability, 20,236; "died, 31,866; deserted, 14,887; missing, "which means running, 1,344; killed "in battle, 1,544." This rather damages the record of the "coming men."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February has the following contents: Does it pay to Smoke? By James Parton. George Silverman's Explanation. Part II. By Charles Dickens. Characteristics of Genius. By Rev. F. H. Hedge. Orion. A poem. A Week in Sybaris. By Rev. E. E. Hale, author of "The Man without a country." The Victim. By Alfred Tennyson. Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and Ford. By Edwin P. Whipple. Flotsam and Jetsam. Part II. Doctor Molke's Friends. Part II. By Dr. I. I. Hayes. The Romance of certain Old Clothes. By Henry James, Jr. The Meeting. A poem, by John G. Whittier. Four Months on the Stage. The Destructive Democracy. The Encyclopedists. By John G. Rosengarten. Reviews and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, Boston.

Two large Extension Fashion Sheets. Godey's Lady's Book for February, 1868. The embellishments in the February number consist of the following: The Doubtful Fortune. A steel plate. A beautiful Colored Fashion-plate, containing six figures. The Old Bachelor's Valentine. A tinted picture. A large Extension sheet, containing twenty-six engravings of ladies' dresses, children's dresses, etc., etc. The Cricket on the Hearth. Designs for Walking-dresses. In the Work-department will be found articles of great service for the ladies to work from. A knitting jacket for a child; baby's boot; penwiper; gimp edging; napkin ring; knotted trimming for dresses; gentleman's housewife; initial letters; braiding and embroidery, etc. A Suburban Residence, with the plans. The stories are all by the best writers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

JANUARY 21.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, as passed by the House, was called for a second reading, when Mr. Doolittle took the floor in opposition to it. At the expiration of the morning hour a motion prevailed permitting him to conclude his remarks. Mr. Nye replied at some length, no definite action was taken on the bill, and the Senate adjourned.

A discussion arose in the House upon the Senate amendments to the House Bounty bill, providing for the payment of bounty to the heirs of deceased soldiers. Some slight verbal amendments were made and the bill passed. The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon a petition of volunteer officers who desire to be allowed three months extra pay.

JANUARY 26.—Two messages from the President were presented to the Senate yesterday. The first, in answer to a resolution relative to the pardoning of James A. Seddon, formerly rebel Secretary of War, was referred to the Military Committee, without debate. The second, replying to the resolution asking whether the bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia had become a law, was briefly debated and then referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution relative to the business and the number of employes of the New-York Custom-house was adopted. The consideration of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was resumed, when Mr. Morton made a lengthy speech in support of the bill. He contended that the State Governments of the South were neither legal nor Republican in form, and that consequently it was the duty of the General Government to reconstruct them. If this could not be done by the aid of white men, Congress had the right to bestow suffrage upon the negroes. Mr. Nye followed upon the same side of the question. Nothing of importance was done in the house.

JANUARY 27.—There was no session of the Senate on Saturday.

In the House, the day was devoted to general debate. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Sitgreaves discussed the state of the Union from a "Christian standpoint," and holding that the rebellion and its fruits were directly chargeable to the spirit of Radicalism which pervaded the land.

JANUARY 28.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to relieve Gov. Patton, of Alabama, from his political disabilities, was discussed for a time, but no action taken upon it. The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report the amendment offered by Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Wilson took the floor and made a lengthy argument in opposition to the position taken by Mr. Doolittle in his recent speech. Mr. Johnson also addressed the Senate on the same subject, after which that body adjourned.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, read twice and referred to appropriate committees.

JANUARY 29.—Several petitions and communications from the Southern Conventions were received and referred. A resolution to print ten thousand copies of the majority and minority reports on the Stanton matter, was laid on the table. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to regulate the procedure in cases of impeachment, and to enforce the orders and judgment of the Senate in such cases.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill relative to the taxing of national bank shares. The

Washington Items.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced in the Senate to-day an elaborate bill to regulate the mode of procedure in cases of impeachment. It provides, among other things, for placing the army and navy and all civil employes of the government at the command of the presiding officer of the High Court of Impeachment (the Senate) to execute the writs, mandates and precepts thereof. It also provides for the suspension of any officer who may be impeached by the House of Representatives, from the exercise of the functions of his office, and prohibits other officers of the government from recognizing or obeying his orders during such suspension. The entire bill is revolutionary in the extreme, and can only be accounted for upon the theory that the impeachment of President Johnson is still thought of by the Radicals in Congress, and therefore it is desirable to so arrange the matbill passed without amendment. Mr. Randall's bill to regulate the deposite of public money was reported from the same committee.

MARRIED.

LUTZ—KLINE—At the residence of Samuel Krickbaum, in Benton, by Rev. N. Spear Francis M. Lutz, to Miss Almira E. Kline, both of Benton.

DIED.

CREASY—At the Orangeville Soldiers' Orphans' School, on Monday evening, January 20th 1868 Annie Ada Creasy, daughter of Jesse A. Creasy, late of the 118th Regt. Pa. Vols. and of Mrs. Lucretia Creasy, of Mifflinville, aged 10 years, 5 months, and 10 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

By the subscriber, at Orangeville, Pa., a good Blacksmith, and a good Shoemaker. Single men preferred. I will either pay wages or rent the shops. Address all communications to

Jan.31'68. GEO. KRAMER, Orangeville, Pa.

TO THE TEACHERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The teachers of Columbia county are requested to meet at the Institute at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, February 1, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Association for this county. Every Teacher is earnestly requested to attend. F. M. BATES,

Jan. 31'68. Chairman of Committee.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PONCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to. Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68 1f

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA SS:

IN THE MATTER OF } In Bank-
ELI C. BARTON, Bankrupt, } ruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to other persons interested; to appear on the 21st day of February 1868 at 10 o'clock a.m., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, in said district, (the same being one of the places of holding the courts of said District), at which time and place the said Bankrupt will be examined by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before said Register, upon the same day, at the same place.

S. C. MCANDLESS,
Jan.31,'68. Clerk of U. S. District Court of said District.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY.

OPPOSITE AMERICAN HOUSE.

Where may be found a complete assortment of fresh and pure

DRUGS

MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, LAMPS, LANTERNS, SODAS, SOAPS, ALCOHOL, WINES & LIQUORS SYRUPS,

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which are offered at old time prices. Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Jan 3'68-1y.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the 27th day of January, a. d. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph B. Miller, of the town of Espy, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,
Jan31-it. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEONARD S. STONEMAN, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard S. Stoneman, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael F. Eyerly. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment. MICHAEL F. EYERLY,

Jan31-6t Administrator.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
GREATER INDUCEMENTS!!
GREATEST INDUCEMENTS!!!

—AT—

THE OLD DRUG STORE
OF
L. N. MOYER,

Where can be found the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT, ever offered to the citizens of this county, of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Varnishes,
Putty, Brushes,
Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints,

all of these are of the best known make and are warranted as pure and unadulterated. The finest and largest stock of

FANCY ARTICLES

to be found in this or adjoining counties—

Perfumery, Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Cosmetics,
Hair Oils, Toilet Articles,
Stationery, Pocket Books,

TOBACCOES.

Smoking and chewing,
Cigars of all descriptions,
Pipes, Cigar Holders.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Lamps, assorted sizes and styles,
Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Burners,

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Catheters, Speculums,
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Rubber Goods,
Trusses of all approved patterns &c., &c.

LIQUORS.

A fine assortment of pure liquors for medical purposes constantly on hand—and the best known kinds of

STOMACH BITTERS,

PATENT MEDICINES of every description, including the best varieties of pills and tonics,

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

No such stock has ever been presented to the people of this section of country.

The prices are as small as the stock is large.

The *Wholesale Prices* are more favorable to the purchaser than ever, as arrangements have been effected with the wholesale dealers in the larger cities, so that goods can be procured in Bloomsburg as cheaply as in New York or Philadelphia.

☞ Country dealers are earnestly invited to study their own interests, by examining this stock.

Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.

Jan. 31, 1868, 6m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Mandate, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale or outcry, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the third day of February, 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit: All that messuage, piece or tract of land, situate in the townships of Mount Pleasant and Orange, in the county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine, thence by land of Hiram Bowman south — degrees west, fifty perches to a white oak stump, thence by land of Hiram Bowman south seventy-six and three-fourth degrees west, seventy-five and one-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Mercur south forty-seven and three-fourth degrees west seventeen and eight-tenths perches to a pine stump, thence by land of John Crouse forty-one and three-fourth degrees west, sixty-four and five-tenths perches to a pine (grate), thence by land of the same south forty-nine and three-fourth degrees east forty-four and five-tenths perches to a black (gone), thence by purpart marked "A" north fifty-seven degrees east one hundred and seventy-nine perches to a dead pine, thence by land of Edward M Henry north nineteen degrees west thirty-five and five-tenths perches to a pine the place of beginning, containing fifty-seven acres and six perches strict measure. To be sold as the property of John Crouse and others, under proceedings in Partition in the Common Pleas of said County of Columbia. MORDECAI MILLARD,

Bloomsburg, Jan. 17, 1868. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or on book account are hereby notified to call and settle the same within thirty days, or the said accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, when debt, interest and costs will have to be paid.

Jan. 24'68-3t JOHN B. PURSEL.

Receipts to THE COLUMBIAN for January, 1868.

A W Rendall	$1310	J C Shultz	1 00
I N Grier	2 00	Bethuel Whipple	2 00
J E Sands	2 00	W Runyan	2 00
P P Kline	4 00	M E Petrikin	2 00
H Miller	30 10	W Masteller	2 00
S Bredbender	1 00	Est G L Johnson	11 75
H Traugh	1 80	M F Everly	2 00
L Thiele	2 00	Est S Rozelle	2 50
H H Case	2 00	M S Hayhurst	2 00
N Wolliver	2 00	J Beers	3 75
Dr E G Horne	4 00	John Sharpless	1 75
Samuel Seibert	4 00	Joseph Sharpless	2 00
E Henderschott	1 00	E Hess	2 00
Josiah B Dodson	1 00	Est Wm Robinson	6 50
Alfred Mood	1 00	I H Yeager	2 00
H Barton	2 00	H W Tracy	1 00
P Rikendall	2 00	T H Cullen	1 70
Est of J Diehl	19 75	Est A Mensch	3 00
G Fedder	2 00	P McDowell	2 00
1st National Bank	2 50	Sylvester Pursel	1 75
Est G R Hayhurst	8 00	G Weaver	2 00
Jacob Pifer	3 00	J Weaver	4 00
R Buckwalter	2 00	S Shuman	2 00
J Idler	2 00	R Belan	2 00
U H Fowler	4 00	Jos Whitmire	2 00
O P Ent	2 00	P Levan	2 00
E F Buckle	2 00	E Keeler	2 00
J Rake	2 00	P Litchard	1 00
I K Appleman	2 00	P Eveland	2 00
J L Evans	2 00	Est S Sitler	8 00
Paul Kline	2 00	H Little	10 00
H Edwards	2 00	Dr F C Harrison	3 00
E Henrie	2 00	G Riesewick	16 00
F Frey	2 00	Hemlock twp	4 00
J B Harman	1 00	J Harris	2 00
A Freeman	2 00	E Hess	2 00
Geo Yost	1 00	R C Diehl	2 00
Geo Christian	1 00	Wilmyer & Jacoby	2 00
Est I Reichard	1 00	N Kitchen	2 00
C Reichard	1 00	B Hess	2 00
Hillologian Society	1 75	N P Moore	2 00
Wm Oman	2 00	I Ammerman	2 00
S Oman	2 00	W Morris	6 00
D G Montgomery	2 00	J J Stiles	2 00
Married Creasy	2 00	D A Beckley	2 00
T Ball	1 00	A J Carr	8 00
M Lemon	1 00	E G Hoffman	1 25
S H Miller com.	2 50	S H Swank	2 00
M W Knight	2 00	M McBride & son	2 00
O P Christian	2 00	C Whitenight	1 00
Prof H Carver	17 85	I Pollock	2 00
J B Kitchen	2 00	M Cox	4 00
J Hunsicker	2 00	H Yeager	2 00
J Dildine	2 00	W Masters	2 00
S S Lowry	1 00	I T Hess	2 00
W M Kelvy	1 62	Daniel Singley Jr	2 00
Wm M Kelvy	1 62	Est. John Singley	1 00
Wm Neal	1 62	John Demott	2 00
R C Neal	1 62	Est Peter Eveland	2 50
Wm Peacock	1 62	Capt Thos Chalfant	2 00
M Kelvy Neal & Co	7 62	Wright Hughes	2 00
Montgomery Kline	2 00	Nathan Helwig	2 00
N J Hendershot	23 80	Est Jacob Keller	9 50
P S Ammerman	2 00	Wm Miller	2 00
C H Hess	2 25	S B Mack	2 50
Nathan Bonboy	2 00	Lewis Schuyler	1 00
Capt John Allen	2 00	Samuel Savage	2 00
Est Peter Stetler	2 00	Rudolphus Yeager	2 00
Fred'k Hartman	2 00	David Savage	2 00
Jos R Shultz	2 00	Rev M Sheridan	3 00
S D Rinard	2 00	Est L S Stineman	2 25
Mordecai Millard	2 00	Absolom L Kline	2 25
Daniel Singley	2 00	David Shuman	2 00
Andrew Shuman	2 00		

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 20
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 05
Flour per barrel	13 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	11
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	9
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 "	7 00
Siding " "	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$40
No. 2 "	$38
Blooms	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, January 30 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@8.00
Northwestern extra	8.00@9.00
Northwestern family	10.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.50@8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@14.00
Rye Flour	8.50@9.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bush	$2.47@2.58
" southern " "	2.60@2.75
" California " "	2.80@3.00
" white " "	$3.15@3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1.50@1.70
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.10@1.13
" White "	$1.08@1.10
OATS—₩ bus	60@67c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$22.50
" Mess Beef, "	$21.50
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15@16c
" Shoulders ₩ lb	12½@14c
" Lard, ₩ lb	12½@13c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$7.00@7.62
" Timothyseed ₩ bus	$2.65
" Flaxseed "	$2.40@2.50
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb	8@9c
" Cows, ₩ head	$40@75
SHEEP—₩ lb	5@7c
Hogs—₩ 100 lbs	$9.50@10.50

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

ONE of the best selections of Piece Goods in the county at CHEM BERLIN'S Clothing store, Mercanile block, Bloomsburg Pa.

STRONG PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the building now occupied by L. T. SHARPLESS, will be vacated by him upon the 1st of April 1868, the old building torn down and a magnificent and imposing structure erected thereon, containing a commodious

TOWN HALL,

and several splendid store rooms.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

are therefore offered by him to those wishing to buy goods for CASH OR READY PAY.

The credit system an enemy to the cash buyer

The cash or

READY PAY SYSTEM,

the only true system, doing justice to the buyer as well as the seller. It enables the Merchant to buy for cash and therefore at the

LOWEST RATES

and to give the custom

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1868

THE Danville Bridge Company paid $64.30 Corporation tax, and not $164.30 as stated last week.

ON Saturday last, at Orangeville, Pa. the white frame house owned by the heirs of C. G. Ricketts, deceased, was sold to A. B. Stewart for $780.

FOR cash we buy. For cash we can sell. The purest, cheapest, and in all respects the best Drugs, Medicines, Toilet and fancy articles ever brought to this place. Hendershotts Pharmacy.

KEEP it before the people, that the COLUMBIAN excludes from its columns all impure and improper advertisements: and is the only newspaper for family and parlor published in this county.

RIGHT.—The sale of newspapers devoted to criminal news and embellished with fanciful sketches and vulgar illustrations, is now prohibited on the cars of the Pennsylvania railroad company. The sale of these obscene publications should be prohibited everywhere.

THE evil effect of political preaching is still manifest in some sections of the county, and we are told that in some cases the attendance on religious services is not half what it was before the war. What will be the fate of a shepherd who scatters the flock?

WE are requested to announce to the Teachers of this County that Prof. Henry Carver will address the Teachers' Association to-morrow, (Saturday February 1st) on the subject of "School Economy." The pupils of the Bloomsburg schools will participate in the exercises. A full attendance is urged.

WE are not in the habit of boasting of our receipts, nor of spreading them out in large type in a single column at intervals of two or three months, but in order to show our readers how rapidly the COLUMBIAN is growing in popular favor, we would call attention to our receipt list for January.

OUR readers should not fail to read on the outside of THE COLUMBIAN this week, the speech of Capt. Chalfant, our member in the Legislature, on Stanton. He handles that individual rather roughly, but even his nervous invective fails to do justice to the subject. The language has not got words enough to show the contempt in which he is held by the American people.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Lloyd T. Sharpless, to be found in another column. Mr. Sharpless has a fine and well selected stock of goods which he is prepared to offer at the lowest rates possible, for reasons which he duly sets forth. We recommend our patrons to take a look at his collection before purchasing elsewhere.

GOOD advice duly acted upon produces good effects. If you hear of any one who is in need of "something to wear" advise him by all means to go to Chemberlin's. It is a universally acknowledged fact that he keeps the best goods and the best workmen of any man in this part of the country. If there is anything new either in cloths or in styles, Chemberlin is sure to have them.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the stock-holders of the first National Bank of Berwick, Tuesday, January 14, the following named gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year: M. W. Jackson, Jesse Bowman, A Milles, M. E. Jackson, Frank Evans, W. H. Woodin, G. H. Fowler and S. B. Bowman.

M. W. Jackson was elected President and B. R. Davis appointed cashier.—*Gazette.*

CO-OPERATION.—The Co-operative Association of this place held a meeting in its hall above the Store, on last Tuesday evening, as announced in our last issue. A dividend of four per cent., on a working capital of about $700, was delared for the three months ending January 1st, 1868.—Sunbury *Gazette.*

What has become of our co-operative Association? The inauguration of the recent building enterprise should not prevent the formation of a co-operative Society. In fact, the one would aid the other.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 24th inst., as William Pursel, son of Daniel Pursel, was driving a heavily loaded ore wagon drawn by four horses, he in some manner, it is presumed whilst attempting to get on the saddle, fell under the wheels. The wagon, which with its load weighed some 6400 pounds, passed across his groin and the lower portion of the stomach, and the horses having stopped, the wheel rested upon his left side almost over the heart. Two of his ribs were broken. The united strength of four men was barely sufficient to raise the ponderous mass and release him. When taken up he threw off from his stomach a quantity of blood. The shock to his system was so great that on Monday, the 27th, he expired. It is not known how long he had been in the frightful position in which he was found, as he was alone at the time.

WE are glad to be able to state that definite arrangements have been made to secure possession of the purchase on the corner of Main and Market streets, so that the Improvement Company will be able to proceed promptly to erect on the site of the present wooden structures a handsome brick, over one hundred feet on Main street and over seventy on Market street.

Mr. E. J. Thornton and Mr. A. M. Rupert also contemplate the erection of brick buildings on the site of their present places of business, simultaneously with the first mentioned,

All the tenants on the property have behaved very handsomely and liberally with the company, but Mr. Sharpless and Mr. Lutz, who were more permanently located than the others, have put themselves to considerable inconvenience to surrender possession, so as not to delay the building, and we trust that their public spirited behavior may redound to their advantage in a large increase of trade and profit.

STANTON having been reinstated, the Supreme Court *squelched*, and things looking blue generally, our friend David Lowenberg concluded to lay in a large stock of goods while things are down. They have just been received and will challenge comparison with any other stock in this section. "In time of peace prepare for war," and so when goods are cheap prepare for high prices. *

DARING ESCAPE.—C
this time, are all fa
name of Amandus Sey
confinement in our co
charge of horse stealin
added another to his m
would seem that on las
ing, after sheriff Mill
usual examination an
his official duties, Sey
a place of concealmen
hoop and a knife, wh
loined while eating his
which he at once comm
his fetters. By dusk h
The next point was to
jail. This, however, w
matter to an old stager
being an expert blacks
iron rod from the bedst
other tools than a bric
fashioned a key with wh
the jail door! Another
freedom, was the fact th
bare. His genius did n
in this emergency, for he
Kessler, a fellow priso
took off his boots and
his feet. Being now
he unlocked the door,
young Dobler, who
on a former occasion.
at supper, but Seybert
be considered lacking i
Dick Turpin, said to th
bye! I'm off now."

The women gave th
but it was dark now
falling, and it was im
them. Dobler returne
The sheriff has offered
Seybert's recapture.

We have heard that
mer prisoner with Seyb
on a blacksmith at Ber
to know if he could ma
pattern which he gave h
smith said he could, bu
so. Coupled with this
that a few days ago the
fully piled all the snow
We have no doubt they
key which they belie
thrown over the wall.

Seybert announced so
his recapture that he w
cape. He has proved th
better than his *bonds*,
would be much obliged
would bring him back.

We learn that Sybert
ville on Monday nigh
Tuesday night.

A LARGE number of
tlemen assembled in th
Hall in Orangeville, on
ing, January 23d, to lis
from the Rev. I. A. Ge
the state of the weather
not come, and our frie
a second time disapp
the Rev. Mr. Spear wa
ply the vacancy, and a
priate and eloquent
marks by the Rev. M
ceeded to deliver a mo
instructive discourse o
object of life.

The evening not bei
and the audience not
posed to retire, the R
proposed to the membe
that a kind of "experie
held, for the entertainm
tion of the company;
Rev. Mr. Spear, the Rev
and M. S. Hayhurst, pa
lectures were intended, i
be of general interest to t
ty, and by no means confi
topics relating to the ord
all were cordially invit
them.

Notice of the next lectu
from Mr. Gere will be giv
add, that the Orangeville
was present on this occasio
the evening with good mus

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP-
ery one who takes a news
he in the least degree app
often regret to see any
thrown aside for waste p
contains some interesting
ant articles. A good way
these is by the use of a scra
who has never been accus
to preserve short articles,
estimate the pleasure it af
down and turn over the plea
iar pages. Here a choice piec
meets the eye, which you
you were so glad to see in
but which you would long
lost had it not been for your
There is a witty anecdote—it
good to laugh over it yet,
the twentieth time. Next is
receipt you had almost for
which you found just in ti
much perplexity. There is
tle story, the memory of
cheered and encouraged yo
time, when almost ready to
der the pressure of life's car
als. Indeed, you can hardl
single paper without re-
Just glance over the sheet
and see how many valua
contains that would be o
you a hundred times in life.
thought is far more precious
glittering gold. Hoard wit
precious gems, and see at th
year what a rich treasure y
cumulated.

IN reply to a proposition
bers of Congress should be
draw whatever stationery t
Mr. Thad. Stevens stated th
that that plan had been tri
to be changed, because so
procured, under the name o
pantaloons, shirts, and s
enough to last for years.

THE Columbia county T
Society will meet at Berwic
ruary 6, at 7 o'clock P. M.
will be delivered by Rev. J.
of Bloomsburg.

MR. C. C. MANN has a sp
sortment of Dry Goods, Groc
which he offers at unprecede
rates. A visit to his establish
insure a saving of money an
session of really first-class goo
bespeak the attention of our ci
this, as being greatly to their
terests.

THE blood owes its red colo
nute globules which float in th
and contain, in a healthy person
amount of Iron, which gives vit
the blood. The Peruvian Syr
plies the blood with this vital e
and gives strength and vigor
whole system.

NO wonder so many worthles
cines are advertised for the cure
ious diseases, and when tried,
wanting," that the invalid loses
in specifics. We have yet to lea
over, of the first failure of Wista
sam of Wild Cherry, to cure
colds, and pulmonary disease.

CO & SEGARS.

PLACE

CO AND CIGARS,
ESALE AND RETAIL,
USBERGER'S,
ow the American House,
oomsburg, Pa.
and most select of
D CHEWING TOBACCO
ustress of Bloomsburg. All
SEGARS,
ent and Plug
EWING TOBACCO,
mmers,
BACCO PIPES
ve manufactory large stock
FORGET TO CALL
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

NK'S

LE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
AR WAREHOUSE,
nd Street,
n Cherry and Race, west side.
Philad'a.

RUFF,

olesale Dealers in
CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

ARE & CUTLERY.

W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

RDWARE,
&C., &C., &C.
SBURG, PENN'A.
ming the citizens of Co-
opened an extensive
Street, in Bloomsburg,
he has on hand a
D BETTER ASSORTED
where else in the county.
well at prices which defy

ES, STEEL, IRON.

all sizes, axes, all make and
, iron, all shapes, and all

ER'S HARDWARE,

Saws, Nails, axle nutlers, sash
and knobs, butt screws, sash
, door knobs, strap hinges,
, bolts and staples, and in fact
ed in that line.

AGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,
every thing in that line. Also
S MAKERS' HARDWARE,
; buckles, silver plated; bits
; Hames, iron and brass; Hames
, gig trees, girth web, worsted
, silk, awls and needles, tools

AKERS' HARDWARE,
for carpenters. I have planes
hand, panel, rip, and compass
iron, and try boring machines,
, levels, mallets, braces, gauges,
, and about everything for car-

E PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal
lads, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lant-
, table cutlery, pocket
, plated spoons,
cks, scissors, tea and cof-
pot or knives, mill saws,
saws, circular saws, gangsaws,
, screwdrivers, rivets, hamu-
, bolts, nuts, forks, grub-
, spading forks, hoes,
, axes, shaves, adzes, coffin trim-
, rod iron, anvils, vises, sash
, screws, sash weights, sash cords,
, wooden pails, clothes
, door mats, wash boards, par-
, mops, brushes, paint
, lamp chimneys, lamp wicks,
, sleigh
, enamel-
, tea kettles,
, sad irons,
, shovel and tongs,
, fenders and
, Pumps, lead pipe, etc.
ve and hundreds of articles not enu-
distinctly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

GEO. H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in
RDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

SMITH, J. H. SELTZER.

TH & SELTZER,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, &c.
NO. 9, THIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.

RIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY

anufacture of superior Table Cutlery, of
, Bone, Horn, Ebony and Cocoa Han-
, and also Exclusive Manufacturers of the
ATENT HARD RUBBER HANDLE,
the most durable handle ever known.
rather less expensive than Ivory.
ery warranted as represented in use,
ers are requested to become familiar with the bran-
and refuse all
ed by all the principal dealers in Cutlery
the United States, and by the
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
New York.

RON, TINWARE, &C.

RIGINAL FOUNDRY,

Columbia County, Pa.
subscriber, proprietor of the above-named
ive establishment, is now prepared to re
rders for all kinds of
INERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
URNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
Also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes
terns, Plowshares, and everything usually
first-class Foundries.
xtensive facilities and practical workmen
ble in executing the largest contracts on
st reasonable terms.
of all kinds will be taken in exchange for
gs.
establishment is located near the Lack
a and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

OVES AND TINWARE.

A. H. BUTLER

desires to his friends and customers that
tables the above business at the old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Stoves can be accommodated with
FANCY STOVES
all kinds, Sheetirons, Tinware, and every va-
ty of articles found in a Stove and Tinware Es-
blishment in the cities, and on the most reason-
le terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
20 DOZEN PIE PANS
on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S
STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened
his new
STOVE AND TIN SHOP,
in this place, where he is prepared to make up
new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do
repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the
most reasonable terms. He also Keeps on hand
STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES,
which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers.
Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and
deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Flannels,
Muslins,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hosiery,
Shawls,
Balmorals,
Underwear,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines,
Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and opened at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inkuls and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their customs with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 113 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

FOR NEAT AND CHEAP
JOB PRINTING,
CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE